NOTE XXXII.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE LUCANOID GENUS FIGULUS.

BY

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In a small but very interesting collection of Coleoptera from the island of Sumbawa recently presented to the Leyden Museum by his Excellence, the Governor General of Dutch India J. W. van Lansberge, I found two specimens of a new species of the above mentioned genus. It occupies a position quite by itself in the genus, the pronotum being entirely smooth without a central fovea, and the elytra being irregularly punctate-striate. It has the first mentioned characteristic in common with *F. integricollis* Thoms. of the Marianne Islands, the second with *F. sublaevis* Palis. (=*nigritus* Westw.) of West-Africa and with *F. anthracinus* Klug of Madagascar.

I propose to name this new and interesting species

Figulus Lansbergei.

Length (without mandibles) 13,5—15mm.; breadth at the shoulders 5—6 mm. — Elongate, parallel, rather broad and slightly convex. Deep black, with a strong gloss. The head diffusedly covered with fine punctures; its ante-

rior half concave, with an inconspicuous tubercle in the middle, and a more distinct one almost in front of each eye; the front margin very slightly emarginate, nearly straight. The vertex provided with a transverse elevation notched at the top and thus forming two distinct tubercles, directed slightly forward, of which the right one is more developed than the left; behind this elevation a very conspicuous transverse impression may be observed. The ocular canthus slightly and obliquely emarginate in front of the eyes, nearly parallel and with thickened margin laterally, terminating posteriorly in an obtuse angle and irregularly covered with large punctures. The mandibles are curved and acuminate, on their upper surface provided with a longitudinal furrow and on their inner side armed with a strong central tooth preceded by a much smaller one.

Prothorax broader than the head, rather broader than long, very smooth and glossy, non-foveate, and overspread with almost imperceptible punctures; the sides are parallel, the angles rounded, the anterior ones rather prominent, somewhat flattened, with thickened margin; the base and the sides narrow-edged, the front margin without the slightest trace of a median tubercle. Scutellum impunctate, of a verry narrow triangular shape.

The elytra are very glossy, somewhat narrower than the prothorax, and somewhat longer than twice its length, with slightly pointed shoulders. The striae along the suture only are deep and well defined, and very inconspicuously crenulated; the second and third striae only consist in a row of almost imperceptible punctures, which are more distinct near the base of the elytra; the punctures of the fourth stria are distinct although small, those of the fifth larger, and those of the sixth stria the largest of all, and placed in an indistinct longitudinal furrow. Between the sixth stria and the marginal furrow, which is irregularly provided with large punctures, three longitudinal rows of more or less inconspicuous punctures may

be observed. The interstices are flat and impunctate. The shoulders as well as the edge of the broadly rounded posterior angles of the prothorax are very minutely crenulated.

Under surface of the body glossy, the prosternum in front of the coxae and the metasternum at the sides with irregular punctures, the abdomen nearly impunctate, the apical segment with two lateral, oblique, indistinct impressions.

Captured at the island Sumbawa by Mr Colffs.

Leyden Museum, July 1880.